

Ethiopia to allow Jews to leave

AMMAN (AP) — A top aide to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam said Monday he let his country's 16,000 Jews emigrate freely but refused to say whether Israel promised to provide military assistance in return. Kader Kebode also said he had no knowledge of Israeli military advisers reportedly working at an Ethiopian air force base. Kebode, Ethiopia's political aide, noted that Ethiopia's renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel, announced Friday, had "nothing to do with the emigration rights of Ethiopian Jews." An Israeli foreign ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, confirmed that the agreement on the resumption of ties included "a linkage" to the emigration question. But Kebode said his government was willing to let the Jews go. "There are Ethiopian Jews who would want to come and join their families in Israel. They are most welcome. It is a basic human right that has to be respected," he said. There are about 16,500 Ethiopian Jews in Israel. An estimated 3,000 of them were brought to Israel in a dramatic U.S.-assisted "Operation Moses" flight in November 1984-January 1985.

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King congratulates President Muawad

AMMAN (I.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of congratulations to the newly elected president of Lebanon, Rene Muawad, expressing hope that the election would usher in a new stage that would pave the way for Lebanon's stability and peace.

I am pleased to send you, in my name and on behalf of the Jordanian government and people, heartiest congratulations on your election, and the vote of confidence by the Lebanese parliament and the representatives of the Lebanese people," the King said. If hope that your election for the post will put an end to the long period of darkness and loss in Lebanon and will mark the beginning of a new era in which the Lebanese people will regain their stability and safeguard their independence. Let us hope that

the new era will witness the start of reconstruction within an atmosphere of affection, brotherly cooperation with other Arab countries."

The King also wished the president-elect success in the leadership of his country towards maintaining its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Gorbachev cable

King Hussein also sent a cable to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the anniversary of the October Revolution. King Hussein expressed Jordan's deep appreciation of Soviet-Jordanian friendship and cooperation which he hoped will prosper and continue for the benefit of the two peoples and to help bolster the cause of world stability, security and peace.

Rene Muawad

Ozal cable

King Hussein also sent a cable to President Turgut Ozal of Turkey congratulating him on being elected as president to succeed Kemal Ermen. The King expressed hope that under Ozal Jordanian-Turkish relations would be further strengthened.



After having been forced back from a prayer meeting at the occupied West Bank town of Beit Sahour, Nafees Asmary, acting director of the Palestinian Centre for Non-Violence, reads a sura

from the Koran at a site outside Bethlehem. The director of the Tantur Ecumenical Institute, Father Thomas Straszy, is next to him.

Israelis say wanted Palestinian shot dead

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and killed an activist of the Palestinian uprising as he tried to cross the River Jordan into the East Bank before dawn Monday, the Israeli army said.

An army spokesman said the shooting occurred north of Mitzpeh, an Israeli collective settlement in the occupied West Bank 67 kilometers northeast of Jerusalem.

The spokesman said an army patrol in the area spotted two suspicious men moving east in the direction of the ceasefire line with Jordan. They opened fire, wounding one.

The injured man was treated by a military doctor but died of his wounds, the spokesman said.

adding that "it is very possible that his colleague succeeded to escape."

The military identified the victim as Wail Mahmud Daoud Haj Hassan, 20, of Qalqilya in the West Bank who was wanted by Israeli forces for the past two years.

He was sought for allegedly firebombing Israeli cars and for attacking and violently interrogating Arabs he suspected of assisting the Israeli occupation authorities, the army spokesman said.

The Israeli mass-circulation daily Yediot Achronot, meanwhile, reported that the occupation authorities have increased their assistance to pro-Israel informants.

The paper said the informants were issued weapons, and their cars were shielded against Palestinian stone-throwing attacks. The informant whose property was damaged by other Arabs also received financial aid, it reported.

Also Monday, a 15-year-old Palestinian was shot and wounded in a clash with troops in the occupied Gaza Strip, doctors said.

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Middle East News

Arab World welcomes election of new Lebanese president

NICOSIA (R) — The Arab World Monday welcomed the election of a new president for Lebanon with commentators seeing signs of a breakthrough in rebuilding the country torn by 14 years of civil war.

Except for Iraq which maintained official silence, most Arab governments and media quickly greeted the election of Rene Muawad, a pro-Syrian Christian Maronite moderate, as Lebanon's ninth president ending a void of more than a year.

Iraq media Monday only carried agency reports on Sunday's parliamentary elections. The reports included denunciation by Christian military chief Michel Aoun of the Arab peace pact because it did not call for a speedy withdrawal of Syria's 33,000 troops from Lebanon.

Several newspapers denounced Aoun for what they saw as intransigence.

In an unusual move, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA), received in Nicosia, devoted much attention to statements of support from Arab and foreign governments and media.

Saudi Arabia worked with Algeria and Morocco since May under a mandate from the 22-member Arab League to produce the peace plan. The pact was formally approved Sunday by 58 deputies in a Syrian-controlled airbase north of Lebanon.

"Signs of a breakthrough in (resolving) the Lebanese crisis have emerged with the reelection of parliament speaker (Hussein Huseini) and the election of a president," the Saudi daily Al Yom said in an editorial carried by SPA.

"These two steps are a light-

ning shock to all those who counted on Lebanon's failure and those who plotted against it," the newspaper said.

Non-Arab Iran, which says Lebanon's majority Muslims are underrepresented in the country's political structure, said the election of a Maronite president only served to consolidate the sectarian political system.

Under the peace plan, the president loses most executive powers and the numerical domination of parliament by Christians is ended with Muslims having the same number of seats.

Israel, expressing rare approval of a Syrian act, said it hoped the election of Muawad would lead to peace and stability in its northern neighbour.

"I don't want to pour oil on the fire... not everything Syria does is negative," Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator of policy on Lebanon told Israeli Army Radio.

But Arab newspapers remained sceptical of Israeli intentions in Lebanon where it occupies a so-called security zone in the south to prevent attacks by Palestinian and Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim guerrillas.

Kuwait's Al Watan said a strong Lebanon would make it easier for Arabs to focus on resolving the Palestinian issue.

"There is no future for Palestine as long as there is no future for Lebanon," the paper said.

Most commentators agreed Muawad needed solid Arab help

to reassert government authority and disband the armed militias who have dominated Lebanese politics for the past 14 years.

"All positive elements should be put at the disposal of Lebanon's new president to enable him restore peace and stability throughout Lebanon and liberate the occupied south," said the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Fajr.

The Abu Dhabi-based Al Watan newspaper said the broad Arab and international support to the peace pact would make it impossible to partition Lebanon, referring to previous fears that a collapse of Sunday's session could produce this.

"There is no doubt that the president-elect, in cooperation with a national unity government, the Lebanese people, Arab countries and the international community, will be able to overcome existing difficulties and steer Lebanon towards peace and stability," the paper said.

The biggest show of support came from the three Arab heads of state instrumental in pushing the political reform programme which was formally endorsed Sunday.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, speaking also on behalf of the leaders of Algeria and Morocco, said: "We are delighted to declare our full support to ... Muawad."

Muawad was immediately congratulated by President Hafez Al Assad of Syria, whose estimated 33,000 troops in Lebanon are due to stay until at least two years after the reforms are implemented.

White House Spokesman Marvin Fitzwater said the parliament's actions were positive first steps towards rebuilding a unified Lebanon.

U.N. hopes to break Iran-Iraq deadlock

BAGHDAD (R) — The United Nations Monday began a new round of shuttle diplomacy to try and revive moribund Iran-Iraq peace talks, key to the fate of more than 100,000 prisoners still held 15 months after Gulf war fighting ended.

U.N. envoy Jan Eliasson, after a trip to Tehran, met Iraqi officials for the second time in a week in a bid to break the deadlock, a U.N. spokesman said. He will return to Tehran Monday.

Tehran wants an immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from 2,600 square kilometres of Iranian territory which it says they occupy.

Iraq insists the Shatt Al Arab border waterway, its main outlet to the sea, be dredged first.

Baghdad says the whole of the waterway is in Iraq, while Iran says the border runs down the middle. The dispute was one cause of the outbreak of the Gulf war in 1980.

A few hundred prisoners of war were exchanged soon after the August 1988 U.N.-brokered ceasefire but when peace talks stalled the POW swap halted.

"The credit is due to the Lebanese deputies who have shown courage and a deep awareness of their national responsibility," Eliasson said.

In Washington, the White House Sunday commended the Lebanese parliament's election of Muawad as president and its acceptance of the plan.

White House Spokesman Marvin Fitzwater said the parliament's actions were positive first steps towards rebuilding a unified Lebanon.

the no-war-no-peace situation," the English-language paper said in an editorial.

"Arms can sell like hot cakes" in such a situation, the paper said, adding that the United States was trying to develop strategic interests in Iraq and elsewhere in the region.

Meanwhile Gulf Arab states expressed support Sunday for Iraq's claims over the disputed Shatt Al Arab waterway, the Oman News Agency (ONA) reported.

Information ministers from the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states also called on Iran and Iraq to begin a full exchange of prisoners of war, said the agency, received in Nicosia.

A communiqué issued after a one-day meeting in Myscat, said the GOC, which links Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, backed United Nations efforts to breathe new life into stalled Iran-Iraq peace talks.

"The council stresses the need to respond to these efforts, reaffirming its support for Iraq's standing and historical rights in Shatt Al Arab waterway," it said.

Iraq has declared it has full sovereignty over the Shatt Al Arab, its main outlet to the Gulf, saying a 1975 agreement dividing the waterway with Iran is null and void.

The dispute is one of the main issues blocking progress at peace talks after a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in August 1988 ended eight years of fighting between Iran and Iraq.

Iraqian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani told special U.N. envoy Jan Eliasson Sunday that Tehran regarded the 1975 Algiers agreement as "clear and valid," Iranian News Agency (IRNA) reported.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Waldgrave arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs William Waldgrave has arrived here on a two-day visit for talks with Egyptian officials on the Middle East peace process, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. Waldgrave said he will also meet in Cairo with British envoys in the Middle East to discuss a number of regional issues such as the situation in Lebanon and Sudan. He is expected to meet with President Hosni Mubarak, Foreign Minister Esmat Abdin Meguid and other Foreign Ministry officials. The British official is scheduled to hold a news conference Tuesday at the end of his visit, the agency said.

Somali constitution to be changed

MOGADISHU (R) — President Mohammad Siad Barre has appointed a six-member panel to revise Somalia's constitution and allow the formation of opposition parties. A presidential statement read on state radio Monday said committee members included human rights lawyer Ismail Jumale Ossoble, freed on Oct. 25 after four months' detention. Somalia, a one-party state since Siad Barre seized power in a coup in 1969, has been under pressure from rebels in the north and the south to create a multi-party state. Siad Barre said in August he would allow formation of opposition parties and a general election would be held by the end of 1990.

Craxi: Libyan demands unreasonable

TUNIS (R) — Italian Socialist leader Bettino Craxi said Libya's agitation for compensation for Italian colonialism was unreasonable, incomprehensible and unacceptable. "One has the impression that it's a demagogic pretext linked to internal problems (in Libya)," Craxi told the Tunisian government newspaper La Presse in remarks published Monday. Libya last month organized anti-Italian protests to press its demand for compensation and for the return of the remains of some 5,000 Libyans deported between 1911 and 1943. Italy says the reparation issue has legally resolved by a settlement with the monarchy of King Idris, whom Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi deposed in 1969. Craxi, secretary general of Italy's Socialist Party, said, "to show hostility towards us because of the colonial past of monarchist and fascist Italy is not at all reasonable and it is irrelevant." "I must stress that Italian property confiscated in Libya no doubt was worth thousands of billions (of lire)," he said.

Canadian aid worker missing

PESHAWAR (AP) — A Canadian humanitarian aid worker disappeared five days ago from this rugged frontier city on the border with war-ravaged Afghanistan, an official source said Monday. John Tarziwell, who worked for a Christian organization that provided assistance to Afghan war refugees, disappeared last Wednesday, officials said. Tarziwell's organization, Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprise (SERVE), refused to give details. Gordon Magney, SERVE spokesman in the Pakistani border city of Peshawar, confirmed Tarziwell's disappearance but refused to elaborate until an official investigation was underway. "We realize the sensitivity of the matter and we are worried about his safety," said Magney. No one has accepted responsibility.

Runaway Turkish bus injures 56

ANKARA (R) — Fifty-six people were injured when a runaway school bus crushed six vehicles on a residential street in Ankara Monday, police sources said. The bus ploughed through two taxis, three private cars and a city bus after its brakes failed on one of the steepest hills in the Turkish capital, they said. Most of the injured were on the bus, which was carrying 60 children of the Land Registry Vocational School.

Turkish troops battle rebels

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey (R) — Turkish security forces backed by helicopters battled separatist Kurdish rebels for a second consecutive day in south eastern Sirt province Monday, security sources said. Three Kurdish rebels, one soldier and a civilian guard were killed in the fighting which began Sunday near Sirnak, about 50 kilometres north of the Iraqi border, they said. One soldier was wounded. The sources said an estimated 50 to 60 Kurdish guerrillas were engaging the troops on rugged mountain slopes. The Marxist Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) has been fighting since mid-1984 in the southeast for independence for Turkey's estimated eight million Kurds.

Rabin leaves for Canada

TEL AVIV (AP) — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has departed for Canada for talks with Canadian officials including Defence Minister William McKnight. Aides said Rabin plans to meet with McKnight and Canadian Jewish leaders and will return to Israel before the weekend. Rabin refused to speak to reporters before boarding the plane. Earlier Sunday, Israel's inner cabinet approved a U.S. peace offer aimed at holding preliminary peace talks with Palestinians. The offer, from U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III, is designed to break the deadlock over an Israeli peace plan constructed by Rabin that calls for Palestinian elections and limited autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Arens leaves for Japan

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister Moshe Arens departed for an official five-day visit to Japan Monday morning where he will discuss Middle East peace with that country's leaders. Arens, who is travelling to Tokyo via Paris, is scheduled to meet with his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama on Nov. 9. He will also meet with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, as well as leaders of government and opposition political parties. He made no formal statement upon departure, but told reporters he hoped the visit would be an opportunity to create better understanding for Israel's position and improve relations between the two countries.

Afghan general killed, 2 wounded by rebels

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — One Afghan army general was killed and two other generals were wounded by Afghan rebels at the south eastern city of Kandahar, government and guerrilla sources have reported.

The U.S.-backed insurgents also claimed to have killed 39 officers and enlisted men in an attack on an air base in western Afghanistan.

Official Radio Kabul, monitored in Islamabad, said Gen. Ali Akbar, Kandahar corps commander, was decorated and buried Sunday on "Martyrs Hill" in the Afghan capital.

"He was killed during face-to-face fighting with extremists," the radio reported, referring to the insurgents.

Midia, a joint news agency of Afghan rebels based in Pakistan, earlier reported that guerrillas launched a rocket attack on the besieged Kandahar airport on Oct. 29, wounding two army generals.

They were identified as Akbar and Gen. Hali, military police

chief of Kandahar province. It said the Kandahar chief of military intelligence, Gen. Shamshuddin, was wounded by a rebel-planted mine.

Midia also reported that 11 officers and 18 enlisted men were killed when guerrillas attacked the Shindand Air Base in western Farah province.

It did not say when the assault occurred or give further details.

In Moscow, the official Soviet News Agency (TASS) reported Sunday that Afghan government soldiers cleared the vital supply link to the capital of Kabul through the Salang mountain pass in fighting that killed 86 people.

The TASS report said government forces drove back guerrillas who had been blocking supply convoys on the Salang Highway between Kabul and the Soviet border.

It quoted the Afghan military command as accusing the Pakistani secret service and guerrilla commanders Ahmad Shah Massud and Nabi Amani.

Amani said Bethell will arrive in Peshawar, Pakistan, Tuesday to negotiate the release of Soviet and Afghan government prison-

ers. Bethell came to Kabul from Moscow, where he held talks with Soviet officials.

Earlier reports said Bethell would be negotiating for the exchange of two Soviet prisoners for 75 rebels. But Amani denied these reports, saying that only three rebels had been released. He said Bethell also would try to gain the release of Afghan government soldiers.

Amani said the released rebels were "ordinary soldiers" who had been sentenced to jail terms ranging from five to 10 years for anti-government military actions.

Those freed belonged to the fundamentalist Muslim group loyal to Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the royalist and conservative Mujahid family and the moderate Gaylani family. They had been housed in the infamous Pulcharki Prison.

Amani said Bethell will arrive in Peshawar, Pakistan, Tuesday to negotiate the release of Soviet and Afghan government prison-

ers detained since General Omar Hassan Al Bashir seized power in a June 30 coup, the Khartoum daily Al Enqaz Al Watani (national salvation) reported Monday.

The bombing came five days after four people were killed and an unknown number injured when unidentified warplanes bombed the rebel-held town of Yiro, about 240 kilometres south west of Waat.

The SPLA has blamed Sudan's government for the Yiro bombing and promised retaliation.

The increasing hostilities follow a de facto ceasefire both sides have observed since April to facilitate movement of relief supplies.

Meanwhile, Sudan's military government has released 19 people

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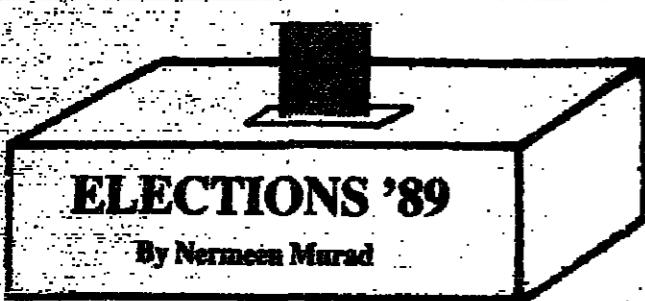
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ELECTIONS '89

By Nermene Marad

TODAY IS the last day of the three-week election campaign as stipulated by the Election Law. Today is the last day of public rallying. Today, by law, all banners should be brought down and all posters removed at midnight. Today signals the end of hard work for candidates. In theory, candidates now could sit back and wait for the results of their hard work and endless campaigning.

Many, however, have made new friends during these past three weeks. Lawyers and journalists as well as other unionists used to sit down together and have coffee after every public debate at the Professional Associations Complex. Yesterday, they exchanged business cards and promised to keep in touch.

The old sheikh, who bombarded candidates with provocative questions throughout the past three weeks was not lonely. Yesterday, he was all smiles as everyone greeted him and said "ahlan sheikh." He carried his plastic bag filled with copies of a letter he wrote to candidates and distributed his views to all who wanted to listen. The sheikh has been a source of many laughs for those who heard him in all these debates. The sheikh and those who have come to know him will miss these three weeks.

The human instrument who spent the past three weeks viciously attacking his most hated rival candidate will be very disappointed when he sees that the candidate he attacked won anyway. But during these weeks he was able to get his pent-up anger out; perhaps now he will see why his rival was chosen by the people.

Families which were disunited before these elections have met together and decided to unite in voting for certain candidates. Perhaps now they will rejoice together if their chosen candidate wins and cry together if he/she loses. The young know now what their parents' political views are and vice-versa.

Small children were treated to car rides with their parents to see the coloured banners and different posters in the streets. Businesses of many small restaurants, sweet shops and printers improved. Newspapers had a hayday spilling their wisdom to the public and the public had a hayday saying everything they wanted to say for years.

I have said all I wanted or dared to say.

Today, however, all that will end.



Young supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood rally in Amman Friday.

Solutions and suggestions abound in election run-up

By Mariam M. Shabir
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — "Islam is our banner, our solution, and our key to universal justice and peace. It will rid us of all the ills that have befallen our people," said a Muslim Brotherhood candidate campaigning for one of three seats in Amman's Second District.

The slogans being propagated by the Muslim Brotherhood, the only movement that the government has allowed to openly function since it banned political parties in 1957, are clear and simple: "Islam is the

most honest Arab unity in the history of the Arab World? Palestine is Arab and Muslim and thus it is the responsibility of all Arabs and all Muslims, not just that of the Palestine Liberation Organisation," said a Brotherhood candidate in an election speech.

"In line with the toleration, purity and universality that Islam teaches, pluralism is a concept that we support," said one of the three Brotherhood candidates in the Governorate of Irbid. Other Brotherhood candidates have also called for multi-party system in Jordan.

Economy

An Islamic common market, wherein Jordan would import and export all its needs and produce to and from other Islamic countries, is being advocated by the Brotherhood candidates as a means to avoid problems of debts and exploitation by the "age-old exploiters of the Arab and Third World" — the West.

"Our natural resources have been stolen for centuries, our people suppressed, our religious and social values ridiculed. Our educational system heavily infiltrated with individualistic ethics, even the developmental projects supported by the West always had an extra clause which minimised the actual developmental progress and now the International Monetary Fund (IMF) wants us to pay 'back' \$9 billion, that is a joke!" declared Dr. Ahmad Kafwee, the Brotherhood's sole candidate in Karak District.

Politics

On the political front, the Brotherhood candidates are calling for a politically unified Arab World which would serve as the nucleus of the Islamic World. Brotherhood candidates have denounced supporters of regionalism and sectarianism as "agents of those who want to divide and rule us."

They are also asking that the government's decision to sever political and economic ties with the West Bank be reconsidered. "We are Arab nationalists. So how could we divide

Women

Although women, as stated in the Koran, have the right to receive education and work, they should not take the place of men seeking jobs, argues a Brotherhood candidate.

Advocating that Jordan's

unemployment could easily be solved by sending women back home, he said: "In times of economic hardship women should step aside to allow men to work. Women are taking away valuable jobs from men, thus undermining man's God-given role as the bread-winner in society. At all times, in these harsh economic circumstances in particular, women should be satisfied to work as teachers and nurses."

One of the best-known Islamists, former parliamentarian Laith Shbeihat, is running on an Islamic platform. He has distinguished his platform from Brotherhood candidates only in that he cautions that the road to a "pure Islamic state" is still a long way ahead because "people have not yet adopted the basic ethical tenets of Islam. Although Shbeihat supported pluralism, when asked at a public rally if he were to condone the legalisation of a Communist party, his answer was not clear.

A recent Brotherhood rally, an estimated 7,000 people showed up to listen to the party's six candidates running in Amman's first, second and third districts. Sheikh Abdul Mimen Abu Zant, one of two Brotherhood candidates in the Second District, called for an end to martial law, freedom of expression, the formation of political parties, and a halt to "security excesses" such as the confiscation of passports and travel bans.

Although many leftist candidates have openly said that they had no qualms about working with fundamentalist representatives, a recent statement made by Abu Zant that "the government should not forget that we stood by them against the leftists" and a statement attributed to Shbeihat that a dissolution of the parliament would not be likely unless many "extremists" are elected" indicate that "Islamists" do not feel the same way.



COMEDY IN TOWN... The comedy, "the Reluctant Debutante," by William Douglas Home will be performed at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel from Nov. 7 - Nov. 12. Picture shows actors of the play and Majed Khalil, general manager of the hotel (in the centre). (On the left), Jeffery Rhodes Manager of British Airways in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Meeting discusses technology policies

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday chaired a meeting of the Higher Council of Science and Technology (HCST) to discuss Jordan's technology and science policies.

Dr. Abdullah Touqan, secretary general of the council, presented an outline on his department's projects and programmes which are under way in Jordan.

The King voiced appreciation and support for the council's endeavours and emphasised the importance of increasing the involvement of the private and public sectors and their financial contributions to scientific research in the country.

The King said that such contributions can boost the scientific and technology transfer process and give momentum to the national effort of upgrading and increasing production in agriculture and industry. King Hussein said that any increase in such endeavours reflects positively on the services to the citizens.

King Hussein called on the council to stimulate its activities to benefit all sectors and help bring about an increase in the national income to help Jordan deal with the challenges of the future.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister



HM King Hussein
Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh were present at the meeting.

Education overhaul underway in Jordan

ZARQA (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has embarked on a JD 100 million plan for development of the country's educational sector. The plan affects teachers, students, school curricula and buildings, Minister of Education Adnan Badran said Monday.

The plan entails setting up a centre at the ministry in Amman to handle teachers' issues and several centres to conduct research and educational studies that would help provide the ministry with useful information that in turn can enhance the educational process in Jordan.

The ministry is now co-ordinating matters with the Ministry of Higher Education on training of teachers at various school levels and is also striving to dispose off rented school buildings by setting up new school buildings in various regions of the Kingdom," the minister said at a meeting, which was attended by Zarqa Governor Mohammad Shobaki and other local officials.

Tawjih

The first session of Tawjih examinations to be held Dec. 24 for top secondary class students are expected to have a noticeable increase in the number of students as a result of a recent Ministry of Education decision to allow those who failed subjects in last year's examinations to try again this year, according to ministry officials.

Last year's examinations were taken in two separate sessions: one in December and the other in

June. A total of 58,618 students took the exam but projections for next month's examinations put the first figure much higher in view of the new policy.

The Ministry of Education said the re-examinations were designed to help students continue their higher education or qualify them for work in different occupations.

Minister Badran said in a recent statement to the Arabic daily *Sawt Al Shaab* that the new arrangement would be applied for the first time in Jordan during the 1989-1990 scholastic year. If so desired, a student can take examinations in all the subjects if he

wishes to upgrade his cumulative results and improve his chances for continuing his higher education at university level, the minister said.

Badran announced that the ministry does not allow schools run for purely commercial basis which contributes little towards advancement of education in the country.

The newly introduced two-day weekend system, Badran said, is being applied to all but the very few two-shift schools and kindergartens and nurseries in the country. The extra day, Thursday, is being used for sports and recreational activities and the maintenance of school buildings, according to Badran.

Badran also announced that a special ministry committee was revising regulations governing housing fund for teachers.

He said that under the previous system the fund benefited only those who serve at least 25 years as teachers, providing them with low-interest loans for their housing projects. This system, he said, is bound to be changed through the efforts of the new committee.

PSD chief urges public cooperation during polls

AMMAN (J.T.) — Providing the proper atmosphere for citizens to enable them to freely practise their right to elect their representatives will be the priority of the Public Security Department (PSD) in the Nov. 8 polls, PSD Director Major-General Fadel Ali Fuheid said Monday.

In an interview broadcast on Jordan Television, Fuheid said: "The policeman is a government employee who, according to government instructions, has no right to interfere in the election process and who, while on duty, should give stay clear of his emotions and personal relations with candidates."

The PSD chief affirmed that instructions issued to policemen who will be on duty during the critical stage.

"Some candidates who were not lucky enough to be elected might express their failure by uncivilised ways," he said. "On the other hand, those elected exaggerate in expressing their joy by using unorthodox ways such as firing live ammunition into the air."

Fuheid reminded citizens of the decision taken by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masa'deh banning carrying or using weapons, whether licensed or not and also reminded of the punitive measures in the law concerning the use of weapons as a means of expressing joy in celebrations.

"We are completely aware of the policeman's difficult psychological situation which he will live in the polling period," he said.

PSD warns against con company

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) Monday issued a statement warning the public against dealing with a so-called "Broker Company" which it said is in reality an imaginary one that exists only on paper.

The PSD has received information from the Baghdad-based Arab Ministers of Interior Council that the company, owned by

vities around the world and now claims that it plans to issue a so-called "great Arab encyclopaedia" and that it owns and operates a publishing house which will sell the 30 volume encyclopaedia for \$250. The PSD said that the company was demanding payment in advance through an account at the National Westminster Bank of Cambridge, England.

It said that according to the information, the company has been conducting fraudulent ac-

ACC to boost cooperation in social security affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Officials in charge of social security affairs in the four members of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) concluded a meeting in Amman Monday by endorsing several principles intended to enhance cooperation in social security affairs.

The officials said that the set of regulations they agreed on would be drawn up in the form of a draft agreement, which will be submitted to ACC ministers of labour for endorsement.

The principles call for equality for all citizens from the ACC

countries, including the right to travel in any of the four countries — Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and North Yemen — according to a statement issued Monday. The principles emphasised the need to avoid dual social security services for ACC workers, who all should have access to security against occupational hazards and sickness and health insurance.

It said that the principles provide the right for workers to transfer their pensions from the country of employment to their own home countries.

The officials agreed to set up

several joint committees to follow up studies on the unification of social security legislation in the four ACC states and to unify terminology used in social security affairs. The committees will pave the ground for the establishment of a social security data bank benefitting the four countries.

Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director General Mabrouk Al Farhan chaired the meeting, which was called by the minister of labour in the ACC countries during a meeting held in Baghdad last August.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

* An art exhibition by Fund Mimi and 'Ammar Khannash at Abu Hamed Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre.

* An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammed Al Qaddumi displaying oil and watercolor paintings depicting nature in Jordan, at the Housing Bank Gallery.

* Islamic calligraphy exhibition at Jordan National Gallery.

* A fine art exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.

* An exhibition by Jordanian Artists Jassim Asfour, Hazem Al Zaydi, Ghada Daboul and Mohammed Al Jaloos at Petra Book Art Gallery.

* An Iraqi book exhibition at the Yarmouk University.

FILM

* A German film entitled "Danon" (English subtitled and translated through microphone into Arabic) at the Goethe Institute — 8:30 p.m.

Jordan's new information strategy

(Continued from page 1)

The third point concerns the various plans within the information services and the press. According to the strategy, the information message should be useful to the public, be it through television, radio or newspapers. Messages should be clear and objective and devoid of all forms which aim to win sympathy, it said.

New sets of regulations will be issued to regulate work in the information services in a manner that would provide for training of cadres, processing public views and interacting with the man in the streets," it said.

The fourth point concerns the information atmosphere. In this context the strategy said that laws concerning publication and press will be modernised along with all regulations concerning the Jordanian Press Association, and control over radio, television and video and cinema. Local journalists will be given access to all information so that they can help convey the information message to the public and all journalists will be treated with due respect, said the strategy.

The fifth point concerns the domestic affairs and relations between local information services among themselves and between them and Arab and foreign services. The strategy gives special attention to the projects con-

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation, Established 1973.

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No going back

WHEN half a million East Germans take to the streets of Berlin and in a crescendo of cries call for rapid political and economic reforms, as indeed has happened Saturday, then one may expect that further steps will be taken by the new East German leader Egon Krenz to affect and realise the aspirations of his people. If such a scenario is destined to occur, as indeed it is poised and projected to do, then it would not be long before East Germany would follow on the footsteps of Hungary and Poland on the way for a complete transformation from a Communist country to a Western-styled democracy. Thus the pace of change in Eastern Europe is accelerating at a speed beyond the dreams of most observers. And the next logical step could very well be the unification of the two Germanys, a thought that has gained rapid currency in the last few weeks.

But as beautiful as the news about the rapid changes that have swept through Eastern Europe may be, the shock waves caused by these political tremors will not pass by without a cost. Whether the Western nations will accept to pick up the tab and help pay for the readjustment costs that will surely be incurred by all the affected Eastern European countries is a question that has yet to be answered with clear words and actions. The economy of the Soviet Union, the epicenter of the political and economic tremors that shook the industrial Communist world, is in turmoil. So is the economy of Poland where inflation has hit its economy with vengeance. Thus it has become clear to the people of Eastern Europe that it is easier to tear down existing edifices whether economic or political than to build new ones. Accordingly unless meaningful aid is forthcoming from the West, the period of readjustment and transformation could be very painful for the peoples of East Europe. Not only that but there will always be a possibility that severe setbacks could occur in Eastern Europe should reformation fail to deliver the kind of tangible results that the Eastern European people have been yearning for.

Meanwhile, East German leader Egon Krenz is giving perestroika his best shot by effecting already far-reaching changes within his country that included the forced resignation of five hard-line ideologists from the East German Communist Party's 18-member ruling politburo. Krenz has also promised that "there is no going back," and that he would abandon for all times the rigid and authoritarian style of government that has dominated his country since its formation in 1949. Still, more is expected of him to accelerate the momentum of change in East Germany including the possible mass resignation of his government as a prelude to the establishment of a pluralistic style government. No wonder then the pace of change in East Germany is accelerating. With half a million East Germans demonstrating for greater freedoms, there is no way for East Germany to go except forward and at full speed in the direction of pluralism.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Monday tackled King Hussein's statement at a meeting with heads of religious groups at the Royal Court in which he explained Jordan's official stand with regard to faith and its relations with Arab and Islamic nations. The paper said that the King urged the religious leaders to help maintain unity within the Jordanian family and defend the Islamic faith by all means, and to adopt a quiet dialogue rather than allow confusion to prevail. The King's statement was indeed directed to all members of the Jordanian family which has firm and sublime ideals emanating from Islam and whose dealings with one another should serve as an example to all other Arab countries, the paper added. King Hussein, the paper said, was keen on directing the religious leaders to play a very constructive role in society to serve as good example in word and deed, and lead the masses in matters pertaining to religion and faith, not allowing others who are not qualified to conduct the mission to take their place. As the country faces mounting challenges, the paper concluded, the King's statement can only serve as a guideline not only for the heads of religion, but also for all Jordanian citizens.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily describes the success of Lebanese parliament members in electing a president as a surprise to Aoun and his supporters. Tareq Masarweh says with the election of Rene Muawad as president, one can say that Aoun has thus fallen politically and can have no weight or influence on future developments in Lebanon. The writer says that since the patriarch of the Maronite church has sided with the parliament which groups Muslims as well as Christians, there was no chance for Aoun to manoeuvre any longer. France, the Arab World, the United Nations and the Christians and Maronites of Lebanon as well as Muslims are now in agreement that the Arab League mediated charter should be implemented, says the writer. Aoun, he adds, will be the remaining problem for Lebanon which sooner or later will be solved before the country can enjoy democracy, security and lasting peace.

Al Dastour daily commented on the election of Rene Muawad as president of Lebanon and said that the decision taken by the Lebanese parliament marked the start of the long peace march. The election is also a victory for the Arab League and Arab diplomacy which was instrumental in ending the fighting and paving the ground for the election and the national charter, said the paper. The paper said that the Arabs now look to Lebanon's president for leading the people towards a new era marked by peace and stability, and they look to the Arab League to maintain its support and backing for the new regime in Lebanon and a new effort for a permanent settlement.

By Dennis Becker

THE INTIFADA has overthrown many of the myths that have long fuelled the Arab-Israeli conflict. It has brought both clarity and simplicity to a situation which, over time, had become blurred and confused, not just for the unconcerned, but for the combatants themselves.

The symbol of the stone — the earth itself — hurled by children against an armed usurper explains to the world who the Palestinians are, far more graphically, far more accurately than the *kalashnikovs* and upraised fists of the fedayeen. The silence of daily strikes is more eloquent than the speeches or poetry of exile. And with every clubbing, curfew, shooting, internment without trial and deportation, with every demolition of a Palestinian home and construction of a Jewish settlement, the Israelis make clear to the world the woeful injustice of their cause.

Paradoxically, this very act of clarification has done more for peace than half a century of armed conflict. But the process of elucidation still has a long way to go. The intifada is in its 23rd month but the daily tyrannies of the occupying army now pass unremarked. The television audience has tired of the scene; it is more concerned with fresh injustices elsewhere. And the participants themselves suffocate in a vice of escalating hatred, where each new incident inflates one or another self-justifying construct.

Force is not the answer

The first surprise of the intifada

was the completeness with which it snatched the initiative from Israel. It is this initiative — the force critical to every victory on either side over 50 years — which must again be seized if the Palestinians are to achieve their goal. The pressure of the uprising must again be raised, lest the cycle of mounting desperation comes to be accepted as an inevitable prologue to tragedy. Some

argue that the only way to escalate the intifada is by increasing the use of violence. They say that only loss of Jewish life can force concessions from the Israelis. But this view ignores past lessons as well as present realities. Aggression against Israel has singularly failed to help the Arab cause, largely because the vision of a hostile environment has meshed with Israeli myths of Jewish destiny. The presence of an enemy so often in the past undeniably contemptible has always strengthened Israeli society. Indeed, the external threat has been a *sine qua non* for the Jewish state.

At the bottom line, Palestinians must continue to avoid use of arms out of respect for Israeli powers of both destruction and persuasion. But the process of elucidation still has a long way to go. The intifada is in its 23rd month but the daily tyrannies of the occupying army now pass unremarked. The television audience has tired of the scene; it is more concerned with fresh injustices elsewhere. And the participants themselves suffocate in a vice of escalating hatred, where each new incident inflates one or another self-justifying construct.

To begin with, Palestinians as a whole should follow the example of their leadership and mount a direct — and visually explicit — challenge to Israeli fears. They must act to eliminate the doubts

Nor can it be forgotten that it is peaceful overtures which have always made Israel least comfortable. Sadat's offer to visit Jerusalem was greeted with considerable horror at first, and few Palestinian activists have been despatched so quickly as was the pacifist Mubarak Awad. As the PLO luminary Issam Sartawi said shortly before his assassination, "we have to seek justice for our people without inflicting injustice on others". In other words, the Palestinians should take care not to make the same mistakes, the same moral compromises, as their oppressors.

Eliminating Israeli anxieties

While the "violent" act of throwing stones has been its most pervasive image, it is far from being the most potent of the intifada's weapons. More formidable in terms of worldwide impact have been the pictures — simple photos and TV footage — which have revealed the truth of a brutal occupation. And more powerful in terms of impressing the Israelis has been the extraordinary level of solidarity shown by Palestinians. It is these weapons, popular unity and the visual proof of truth, which should be more effectively used. Strikes and demonstrations and civil disobedience are fine, but the initiative, be it political or moral, must be maintained, and with it a clear sense of tactical and strategic objectives.

To begin with, Palestinians as a whole should follow the example of their leadership and mount a direct — and visually explicit — challenge to Israeli fears. They must act to eliminate the doubts

and anxieties Israeli politicians prey upon. At the same time, they must demonstrate, to the U.S. in particular, that there is no reason to deny them statehood as a political right.

By way of example: although enlightened opinion may be convinced that the PLO has limited its goals to the lands occupied in 1967 and abandoned claims to all of historical Palestine, crucial segments of the Israeli public claim to doubt Palestinian

claims to the "cousins", who remain, after all these years, appallingly if not wilfully ignorant.

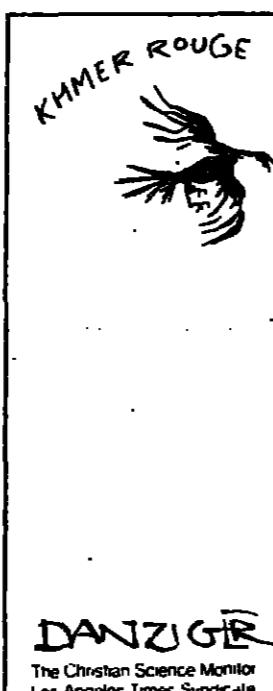
Palestinians can try to show that they understand at least some of Israel's myths, and indeed that they empathise with much of the Jewish past. The Israeli need to help to shed their self-delusions. In the same way, they need to be taught who the Palestinians are, and convinced that their demands are only reasonable.

Challenging the myth of anti-Semitism

The terrible myth of an age-old Arab anti-Semitism, of an indiscriminate Palestinian rage against Israelis, this too should be challenged, demonstratively, by Palestinians as a whole. Why not institute a solemn annual occasion, coinciding with the Jewish Day of Atonement, for instance, when Israelis would be welcomed as guests on Palestinian soil. On such an occasion, soldiers would be greeted with gifts, with flowers, with genuine Palestinian hospitality. Why not institute a Day of Sympathy for Victims of Nazi Oppression, an occasion when Palestinians would don mourning, and perhaps wear, in symbolic emulation, the notorious Star of David? Our leader?

Israels efforts to smother such attempts at grassroots democracy would inevitably look ridiculous, as would continuing claims to being the only democracy in the Middle East. The show of popular will, meanwhile, would again underline the clarity of the situation. The absurdity of endless talks about who is to represent the Palestinians and what their political rights are, would be emphasised. The maximalist Zionists now in control in Israel would be further isolated.

The foolish world, Palestinians must not forget, needs to be reminded who is occupying whom, who is taking all and giving nothing. The world needs continuous reminding that the situation is not complicated at all. It is perfectly simple — Middle East International, London.



DANZIGER
The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles Times Syndicate



Many voices plead for end to Western aid to Khmer Rouge

By Joseph de Rienzo
Reuter

BANGKOK — Cambodians and independent Western voices are mounting moral pressure on leading democracies to end their effective collaboration with Cambodia's Khmer Rouge, which wiped out more than a million people while in power.

The pressure appears in vain.

The United Nations, with support or acquiescence from such as the United States, Britain, France, and Japan, is expected to endorse the legitimacy of the totalitarian movement by a landslide in a November 15 General Assembly vote.

In what some analysts saw as a sinister reminder of the pogroms the ultra-radical Khmer Rouge carried out while in power from 1975-79, the group last week warned people in the capital Phnom Penh to rally to its cause as its soldiers mount new attacks against the Hanoi-installed government.

The New York Times said on September 28 that the coming U.N. debate "gives the Bush administration a chance to make emphatically clear that no Cambodian settlement offering the Khmer Rouge any political or military role is acceptable."

"Quickly flee for your survival do not let yourselves be killed as Vietnamese puppets," the Khmer Rouge's China-based radio said in a broadcast monitored here.

Following the effective end of Vietnam's Cambodian military presence in September, the Khmer Rouge has penetrated more extensively into Cambodia than at any time since its 1979 overthrow.

When in power the Communist Khmer Rouge exterminated people from educated classes, from religious or ethnic minorities and of Vietnamese origin as part of a revolution to build a society of peasants untainted by what it considered bourgeois ideas.

It justified its killing of many Cambodians by saying they were "Vietnamese in Khmer (Cambodian) bodies."

The Phnom Penh government has no voice in the U.N.: The Khmer Rouge and its supporters have blocked U.N. development

aid to Cambodia's eight million people while giving scores of millions of dollars each year to resistance-controlled camps in Thailand, which now house about 280,000 refugees and guerrillas.

Washington, London and Paris equip and fund two non-Communist forces carrying out large-scale attacks in concert with the Khmer Rouge against the Cambodian government.

Journalists have witnessed Khmer Rouge units — some disguised as non-Communist fighters — crossing through non-Communist-held areas into Cambodia's interior. In some cases non-Communist and Khmer Rouge fighters attack the same towns, according to diplomats.

"I'm afraid that as this offensive goes on there is more cooperation between the non-Communists and Khmer Rouge than anyone wants to talk about," one Western diplomat said.

"Perhaps the United States cannot now design the right diplomatic peace formula, but at least it can abandon a profoundly wrong moral course," the newspaper said.

Critics say that by aiding the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the chronically weak non-Communist guerrillas, leaders like Bush and Thatcher are indirectly helping the Khmer Rouge, despite their professed abhorrence.

"The return to power of the murderous Khmer Rouge...is a serious likelihood," the Times of London said on Nov. 2. "The response of Britain and its Western allies is worse than merely inaction. Directly and indirectly, they are helping to make it possible."

Western officials acknowledge growing pressure for a rethink of Cambodian policy.

"You can expect the Americans to re-examine their policy if the Khmer Rouge continue to make gains," said one Western diplomat.

The quirky Sihanouk has conceded his policies are largely dictated by China and the Khmer Rouge.

Huang Ngoc, a survivor of the Khmer Rouge tyranny who starred in the film "The Killing Fields," said in testimony to the U.S. Congress in October: "I want to know why does the United States agree to put the Khmer Rouge back into the Cambodian government? This is terrible fate for the Cambodian people."

Western officials acknowledge growing pressure for a rethink of Cambodian policy.

"You can expect the Americans to re-examine their policy if the Khmer Rouge continue to make gains," said one Western diplomat.

The conference planned to adopt a platform Nov. 5. It was expected to call for a new treaty with the Soviet Union, greater religious freedom for the Armenian Orthodox church, restoration of Armenian holidays and new land ownership rights for farmers.

The draft platform says only laws ratified by the Armenian legislature should be valid in Armenia.

It also calls for the use of rallies, demonstrations and strikes to achieve the goals of the

group, even though the right to strike was limited sharply by the Soviet legislature several weeks ago.

Arutyunyan called for a new relationship with the anti-Communist Dashnak Party, now operating among exiled Armenians. It held power in Armenia in its brief period of independence before the Red Army in 1920-21 made the republic part of the Soviet Union.

But the Communist Party chief received a cooler response from other parts of his speech devoted to the party's policy of restructuring.

Shortly after his speech, authorities announced they were reversing an earlier refusal to broadcast the conference, and that the remainder of the two-day event would be broadcast live on television in Armenia.

Attitudes towards grass-roots political movements in different parts of the Soviet Union have varied widely in the past year. Party leaders in the Baltic republics are working closely with pro-democracy movements, while officials in the Ukraine have waged a tough media campaign against activists.

Karabakh committee member Ambartsum Galstyan said the Armenian All-National Movement plans to work within the parliamentary framework for democracy and local control.

"We are following the Hungarian example," he said, referring to the Soviet ally that has legalised opposition parties dissolved its Communist Party and reformed as a Social Democratic Party.

Galstyan said groups seeking Armenian independence were not included in the new organisation "because the republic is not really ready for total independence."

The unity emerged in response to a two-month Azerbaijani blockade of rail traffic into Armenia that ended about a month ago, he said.

Last December, the Karabakh committee members were arrested in the wake of the Dec. 7 earthquake that devastated northwestern Armenia.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, who came to the area days after the earthquake, sharply criticised nationalists for continuing their activities instead of helping their people recover from the earthquake.

Committee leaders spent up to six months in jail before authorities released them pending trial. Activists said Nov. 4 that charges are pending.

However, Galstyan said, "there are not any parts of Armenian society who don't support us now, even the party."

The unity emerged in response to a two-month Azerbaijani blockade of rail traffic into Armenia that ended about a month ago, he said.

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The ORFF method comes to Jordan

By Nelly Liama
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Goethe Institute has made it possible for the National Music Conservatory to set up a three-day workshop in Orff method of music education.

Music instructors from schools all over Amman attended; from La Salle Freres' School, the C.M.S., Amman National School, the Petra Nursery, the Nazareth School, schools of the UNRWA, Wahbeh Tamari, the Baccalaureate School, Abdel Hamid Sharaf, the Islamic College, the Orthodox School, the Maaref, the New English School and from institutions such as Githioua, Save the Children and the conservatory itself.

The Orff workshop was led by Nouri Ruheibani, who has just arrived from the conservatory of Lichow near Hamburg, to propagate the teaching of the Orff method in the Arab World. Ruheibani is a member of the International Society of Music Education Development (IGMED) and of the Orff Society in Salzburg.

What, you may ask, is the Orff method? It is a modernist approach towards music education started by Carl Orff where the central idea is that music, movement and speech are inseparable; they form a unity that Orff called "elemental music." If you observe children as they play

and dance in a natural unstructured situation, you will notice that they use music, movement and speech together."

Orff observed children and went back to the early stages of cultural development, when music was an uninhibited, unsophisticated mode of expression, inseparable from movement and speech and always involved active participation. Orff decided that music education should, in the same way, begin with the simplest concepts and the simplest songs. From there it can develop in a gradual, cumulative sequence of learning experiences. Orff believed that his "schulwerk" (schoolwork) should begin in early childhood and it should make use of a child's own musical experiences as basic material. A child should use his own name or other familiar words of saying such as "Open Sesame" in rhythmic chanting and singing. He is taught to find the rhythm in such words, then to sing it, and to note it down in relevant symbolic notations. Melodic intervals are learned, as are rhythm patterns, through singing them, saying them, moving to them and playing them. Instruments are used from the earliest sessions in the course.

Orff's method is based on the idea that rhythm is the strongest element of music, and that the most primitive and most natural musical responses of the human personality are rhythmic in na-

ture, therefore rhythm would be a good starting point for music education. From there he created a special ensemble of musical instruments, mostly percussion. In this ensemble you would encounter the xylophone, glockenspiel, metallophone (in three voices) all played with mallets while parts of them, tone blocks, can be removed to perform a specific scale. Cymbals, cleavers, triangles and tambourines add intermittent flourishes that give more life to music.

The private study of piano and violin, Orff believed, should be postponed until the child has acquired a backlog of musical concepts and certain skills such as hearing, recognizing and singing prescribed musical intervals and prescribed rhythms, noting them and playing them as well. Creativity is most essential. After the children explore the sounds of words, melodies and instruments, they choose or invent rhythmic and melodic fragments and use them to create accompaniment figures, introductions and codas, even a whole song. They start with something like musical games, then the teacher would train them to note their musical ideas, evaluate the music they produce, and relate their creative efforts to the study of musical form and style. By taking a simple motive, repeating it, and building on it, the child learns to make music. Teachers should be creative, flexible and open to new

ideas.

Creativity as in improvisation should be encouraged. But Orff had definite ideas about how the improvisation should be carried out. He wrote songs for children's classes intended to be used as models. He used basic steps in his method.

In his first volume, he used the pentatonic mode. As in Chinese and Soudanese music, it drops two notes and gets a five-note scale without semi-tones. Orff believed that this is the native tonality of children.

He based his musical patterns on Ostinato (unchanging melodic rhythm) and Bordun (a long continuous sound serving as a base, as in village music).

Orff, like Kodaly, chose music of a nationalistic or folk flavor that he felt would be closer to the experiences of children. Being a universalist, Orff encouraged children to use the music of their own heritage, one more reason why the mood is always evident in the orchestration and in the words.

Concepts such as meter, accent etc. are introduced in speech patterns, reinforced in other activities such as clapping, stamping the feet, hopping, walking on tiptoe or whirling, then the child is led to sing, finds out that his voice rises and falls in pitch, etc. He is then introduced to the instruments. Allowed to reach more familiarity with the nature of the instrument, he is asked to

play from memory. This frees him from the demands of concurrent playing and reading notation which, in this case, is taught gradually starting at the beginning of the course for the sole purpose of storing and communicating musical ideas.

Giving the child such a wide range of experience in the world of music explains why few composers made the scene. Whereas now, we can expect our children not only to cover a wide scope in the world of music but to take the reigns and create a new, if not better music based on their very own culture.

In the workshop, Ruheibani, a pleasant figure, totally involved in his music and well versed in the Orff method, asked the participating teachers to choose a simple motive, repeat it and elaborate on it. One could witness the birth of a new song. When for some reason they would get stuck, he would find a solution, explain the whys and wherefore, and give alternatives.

When the rhythms became complicated, he made them talk them, clap them, play them in the air (to get used to the hand movement), sing them and finally play them. This follows the psychology of learning that says that in order to learn better, one must use more of his senses, seeing, hearing, touching, speaking and moving.

Ruheibani plans to take children's songs from this part of the



Nouri Ruheibani, bringing ORFF to the Arab World

DIPLOMATIC CAR FOR SALE

The office of the U.N./World Food Programme in Jordan wishes to sell a Peugeot 504 Station Wagon (Familiale) car model 1982 for which customs duty is not paid. The car is in good condition. Interested persons could inspect the car at the United Nations building at Shmeisani, near the Birds' Garden, Amman.

Bids should be submitted in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Deputy Representative of the U.N./World Food Programme as from the date of this announcement up to 9.00 o'clock, Sunday 26/11/1989. This office reserves the right to reject any offer without giving reasons.

A comparative study:

The Times and The Times

The following is a summary of a post-graduate study prepared by Reem Ibrahim Rabadi for a degree in English Literature from the University of Wales. The study involved an academic comparison between the Jordan Times and The Times of London.

Reem Ibrahim Rabadi

THE STUDY that I did for my masters degree at University of Wales was a stylistic comparison of the Jordan Times and The Times of London. The main intention was to discover similarities and differences in the linguistic and stylistic features of journalism in a country where English is a foreign language (Jordan), and a country where English is the mother tongue (Britain).

The Jordan Times and The Times of March 24, 1989, were selected for the study. Since it would have been impractical to study each page of the two papers, the front, editorial, and sports pages were chosen for comparative purposes.

The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction to the stylistic

study, and the fifth chapter is the conclusion of the study.

Reference, substitution, and ellipsis have been discussed in chapter two. Analysis of the data from the two papers shows that both newspapers use references at the most common type of sentence linkage in the three pages examined.

Also, both papers rarely contain substitution, even on the editorial and sports pages.

Similarly both papers rarely have ellipsis even on the editorial page.

However, they differ in one point,

the Jordan Times has only two instances of ellipsis on the sports page, whereas the The Times does not have any instance of it on that page.

Despite this small difference, both papers have great similarities in their styles. Both papers use the formal clear style; by using discourse reference markers in the

pages; making it easy for the reader to concentrate on the texts. Neither of the papers makes the texts complicated by using complicated sentence linkage. On the other hand, when the papers have very few instances of substitution and ellipsis this indicates that they do not want to confuse the reader by using these sentence linkages.

The third chapter is concerned with sentence typology. It contains two major sections; one on major sentences; the other on minor sentences. Major sentences are of four types: simple, compound, complex, and mixed.

The data and the percentages of major and minor sentences indicate the following conclusion. Both papers use simple sentence as the vast majority of major sentences.

They differ in the usage of compound, complex, and mixed sentences. The Jordan Times contains more compound sentences than The Times in the front page; it is the

opposite in the editorial page. Both papers have the same percentages of this type in the sports page. As for complex and mixed sentences The Times consists of a higher percentage of complex and mixed sentences than the Jordan Times in the three pages.

Minor sentences are not found either on the front page or the editorial page in both papers; whereas only a small number is found on the sports page in both papers. All these indicate that the style of the two papers is formal and requires a certain reader with a good level of education to understand this complicated style.

Despite the minor differences in the usage of major sentences, the style of both papers is the same: complicated and formal.

The fourth chapter examines noun phrases. This chapter contains two major sections; one on premodifiers of noun phrases, the other on postmodifiers. Premodifiers have four

patterns: determiner plus head noun; unmodified noun; one modifier plus head noun; and more than one modifier plus head noun. The pattern of determiner plus head noun is the most common type of premodifiers in both papers in the three pages whereas the two papers differ in the usage of other patterns in the three pages. For instance, they differ in the usage of unmodified noun in the editorial page. There is none of this pattern in the Jordan Times, whereas there are just a few instances in The Times.

Having looked at premodifiers, I will now turn to postmodifiers. The Jordan Times and The Times have almost all kinds of postmodifiers; the most common-type found in both papers on all three pages is the prepositional phrase, but The Times has, in addition to this type, the relative clause, whereas the Jordan Times does not use this as a common type. The implication of the usage of premodifiers and postmodifiers

in both papers is that it creates a formal and colourful style. The combination makes the style complex and formal, and this demands a certain type of readership to understand it.

There do not appear to be any major differences between the Jordan Times and The Times. Sometimes one paper uses one linguistic aspect more than the other; or sometimes one paper uses one linguistic aspect more on one page than on another.

Despite these minor differences, the style of the two papers is the same. Both mix a clear formal style with a complicated formal style. When they use one aspect of clear style together with another aspect of complicated style, the combination of the two gives a formal style which is not very complicated for the reader.

In general, it can be said that Jordan has a paper which is on the same academic level with an international paper such as The Times of London.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE SECOND TIME ANNOUNCEMENT EXPANSION OF ZARQA SEWAGE PUMPING STATION

INVITATION FOR TENDER NO. 70/89/CENTRAL
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the European Investment Bank towards the cost of the Zarqa Wastewater I project and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this loan to eligible payments under the Contract for which this invitation to tender is issued.

The Water Authority of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation through the Government Tenders Directorate invites experienced firms of Contractors from member states of the European Communities, Switzerland, Austria, Japan or the United States of America and Contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who have been qualified as First Class Electrical and Mechanical Contractors by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Jordan, to submit bids for the project for the Expansion of the Zarqa Pumping Station. Foreign contractors are strongly encouraged to associate with such local contractors.

All commodities imported for this project shall have their source and origin in Member States of the European Communities or in Switzerland, Austria, Japan or the United States of America.

The Contract for the expansion of the existing Zarqa Sewage Pumping Station consists of the supply, installation, testing, commissioning and maintenance for two years of the following: two main sewage pumping units each with a capacity of 972 cubic meters per hour, additional generating capacity; additional piping and electrical and control equipment; and the supply of spare parts for the new and existing equipment.

On or before November 26th, 1989 each contractor shall submit in person or by mail to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing qualifying information about the firm or joint venture showing their overall experience and, specifically, their ability to supply, install, test and commission main sewage pumping units, generators, and accessories of the size and type required for this project. The information will be evaluated and the contractor will be informed by December 9th, 1989 whether or not to submit a bid.

The tenders are due not later than 1330, Jordan local time, on Saturday January 13th, 1990 at the Government Tenders Directorate, Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

Tender documents may be examined and purchased by any eligible bidder on submission of a written application to the Tenders Division of the Water Authority, P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan, Telex 22439 WAJ JO, Fax 679143, and the payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 300.

Eng. Saleem Qudah
Chairman of the Central Tenders Committee
Director/Government Tenders Directorate

Mixed races and the Teutonic language

By Stephanie Griffith

German, not African or American."

Neither census nor birth records in Germany include information on race or ethnicity, but an article in the German weekly magazine Stern in 1986 estimated that there were more than 30,000 Afro-Germans in this country of 61 million.

Like Miss Oguntoye whose father is Nigerian, some Afro-Germans are the children of Afri-

cans who came, beginning in the 1950s, to study German in universities. Others are the offspring of American servicemen who have been stationed in Germany since World War II.

While the children of white American soldiers and German women blended into the society, Afro-Germans met a different fate.

"It was always said we didn't belong here," said Helga Emde,

their own cultures and languages to the European metropolis. Afro-Germans grow up steeped in the Teutonic language and culture.

As mixed-race progeny of black and white parents in what was until recent decades a homogeneous white Germany, many Afro-Germans say they are received by their countrymen with reactions ranging from curiosities to overt hostility.

"I have a German passport, but no matter what I do, I'm not considered German," said Rita Amoateng, 24, a salesclerk in Dusseldorf.

Miss Amoateng's brother John, a 26-year-old student of political science in West Berlin, criticizes not only the prevalent assumption that one must be white to be German, but also fair-haired and pink-cheeked.

— International Herald Tribune.

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Minister warns against delay in unifying GCC import duties

BAHRAIN (R) — Failure by Gulf Arab states to adopt identical import duties could delay a free trade pact with the European Community (EC), Bahrain's Development and Industry Minister Yousef Shirawi said Monday.

Shirawi said he hoped the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) would make an import duties pact a priority at its December summit in Oman to pave the way for a long-awaited accord with the EC, its main trading partner.

"Without a unified policy on customs tariffs, any dialogue between the EC and the GCC will not achieve results, but this is not going to be an easy job," Shirawi said.

The oil-producing GCC states — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) — want the EC to lift stiff tariffs on their petrochemical, refined and

aluminium products.

Cheaply-produced Gulf petrochemicals are effectively blocked from the EC by quotas, as well as by tariffs of between 12 and 14 per cent.

The GCC imports nearly all its food and manufactured goods and most EC exports enter duty-free.

Economists say about 41 per cent of total GCC imports, worth nearly \$45 billion, enter the bloc with little or no duty while only nine per cent attract the maximum 20 per cent rate.

Repeated attempts by GCC states to agree a common scale of import duties have so far failed, preventing full implementation of

a 1984 GCC economic agreement.

Regional industry sources say the main dissenter is the UAE, which wants lower customs duties to promote its booming trade. Most of the other GCC states would prefer higher tariffs to protect their fledgling industries.

Shirawi said the EC had made clear the two blocs could only finalise a free trade pact when the GCC states had reached a unified customs accord.

Economists say the Community had a record \$4.4 billion trade surplus in 1988 with the EC.

Shirawi said a six per cent European tariff on primary aluminium exports from the Gulf was a major problem.

He said the GCC wanted to upgrade itself to "preferred nation" status with the EC. In June 1988 the two sides signed a modest trade and cooperation accord granting each other "most favoured nation" status.

The agreement was intended as a prelude to a broader pact.

European and Gulf producers and consumers of petrochemicals are due to meet in Brussels in January and the first industrial cooperation conference between the EC and GCC will take place in Granada, Spain, in February.

and Saudi Arabia and Qatar are each planning to build one.

Shirawi said he was concerned at press reports that the EC might phase out restrictions on Gulf exports over between eight and 16 years.

"Sixteen years is too long. If they're going to continue putting up those barriers, we'll go to developing areas which don't have them," he said.

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Millions moonlight in China

BEIJING (AP) — Millions of Chinese, battered by inflation and bored by their work, are taking on second jobs, an authoritative weekly magazine said Monday.

The Beijing Review said many of the moonlighters simply are not showing up at their regular posts, where job security is guaranteed, so they can devote all their energy to sidelines.

Around 30 per cent of workers in the southern city of Canton have second jobs, while the moonlighting rate in the northeast city of Nanjing went from two per cent in 1982 to 20 per cent last year, it said.

It said Shanghai has more than one million workers with outside employment, or 16 per cent of its workforce, and in the coastal city of Wenzhou, known for its booming private enterprise, 70 per cent hold down at least two jobs.

The magazine said China's irrational wage system, where street peddlers are likely to earn far more than university-trained workers, was one reason for the increase in "Sunday engineers."

The State Statistical Bureau estimates that 1.39 million technical personnel, saddled with low wages in their overstuffed, under-financed work units, have found part-time work, many in flourishing private or locally run enterprises.

Rapid inflation, running at close to 20 per cent, has forced many to seek outside sources of income, the magazine said.

It said half the moonlighters in Beijing did their second jobs during normal work hours and continued to receive free medical treatment, labour protection and welfare services. Some took extended sick leave while others offered no explanation for their absence, it said.

State-run enterprises almost never fire employees because of poor performance, and many show little concern over absenteeism because of their surplus worker problems.

The magazine said there was some concern that moonlighters were taking advantage of lax management to engage in illegal activities that damage the interests of the state.

It said there also was a need to strengthen the collection of income tax from part-time workers to increase state revenues and prevent large disparities in incomes.

An official newspaper also said Monday that authorities closed down dozens of black markets, exposed thousands of illegal vendors and confiscated 820,000 works of pornography in a 100-day campaign against immoral business practices.

The campaign unearthed 110,000 unlawful businesses and gained the government 2.1 million yuan (\$567,000) in taxes and fines, the China Daily newspaper said.

It said 36 black markets were closed down and 500 "unlawful cliques," many dealing in fake or inferior goods, disbanded.

Among the main targets of the cleanup were privately owned hair salons, bars, cigarette booths, street billiard operators, black market money-changers and unlicensed street traders.

The paper said the campaign, part of a nationwide drive against pornography, netted 820,000 copies of unhealthy books, magazines and albums.

It also appeared linked to moves initiated by the government to better control and limit private enterprise.

Chinese authorities stress that private enterprise will continue to play a supplementary role in China's socialist economy, but since the June crackdown on the pro-democracy movement and subsequent purge of reform-minded leaders, advocates of market-oriented private trade have been on the defensive.

Many private business people or small collectives have halted operations because of increased taxes or inability to obtain credit, energy or raw materials. The government now gives priority to state-run enterprises.

The paper said that before the campaign, Beijing officials had expressed concern over what they described as a rampant increase in unlicensed business activities.

The reports also said city officials had persuaded 80,000 rural labourers, who operate many of the free market street stalls, to return to their hometowns.

Other reports said that more than 1,500 people in Beijing and

Shanghai have turned themselves in for embezzlement, taking bribes and other economic crimes.

Three-hundred forty people confessed to such crimes in Beijing during a 10-week period set by the government, the Beijing Daily newspaper has reported.

The Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate, or prosecutor's office, announced Aug. 15 that all people who turned themselves in to authorities for economic crimes by Oct. 31 would be treated leniently.

On Wednesday, the deadline, 66 people in Beijing turned themselves in, the most in any single day of the campaign, the paper said.

News reports did not say how many Chinese confessed in other cities during the nationwide campaign.

It was the latest effort in China's drive to root out corruption and white-collar crime that have spread under the economic liberalisations of the last decade.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Supply minister tours Karak

KARAK (Petra) — Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayoub Monday called at supply warehouses and installations in the southern governorate of Karak and discussed with local officials matters related to supply matters in their region. He told a meeting later that the ministry intends to set up new warehouses to absorb larger amounts of food supplies and animal feed to suffice the local stockbreeders and poultry farms. Ayoub met with the supply department director who briefed him on the supply situation and the department's needs in view of the rising prices of some commodities. The minister toured the warehouses at Rabbeh, near Karak, and heard a briefing on its activities and needs. He urged supply department officials to maintain strict control over prices set by the ministry and to report violations.

S. Arabia reports new oil strike

DHAHRAN (AP) — The Saudi Arabia Oil Co. has announced the discovery of substantial quantities of high quality crude oil, the second find this year. The company, known widely as Saudi Aramco, said a wildcat well drilled 75 kilometres southeast of Riyadh, the capital, struck oil at a depth of 2,700 metres. "Coring and testing have confirmed the presence of a substantial oil zone," Saudi Aramco said. The company reported last month that the well, Dilam-1, had encountered substantial quantities of gas and gas condensate at 3,630 metres. Saudi Aramco said a test of the well Oct. 22 resulted in a flow of crude at a rate of 4,300 barrels a day. It said the oil had a gravity of 44 degrees API and contained 0.06 P.C. sulfur. An earlier test of an overlying gas zone flowed at a rate of 50 million cubic feet of gas a day, the company noted. Last June, Saudi Aramco announced the discovery of oil in a wildcat well drilled in the Al Hawtah region, 200 kilometres south of Riyadh.

Maxwell to invest in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — British businessman Robert Maxwell plans to invest \$150 million in Argentina's communications and forestry industries, reports have said. "The differences between Great Britain and Argentina have gone too far. The moment has arrived to return to our traditional friendship," Maxwell told reporters at a news conference. Argentine President Carlos Menem said Maxwell "is thinking about an initial investment of \$150 million to \$200 million."

Hong Kong joins Iraqi fair

AMMAN (J.T.) — Hong Kong is participating in the Baghdad International Fair which opened last week. The Hong Kong pavilion displays a large variety of electronics, clothing, leather goods, kitchen and home appliances as well as jewellery, toys and gifts. The participation, which comes after many years of absence from the Iraqi market, is organised by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council under the theme "The Best of Hong Kong."

Two big airlines agree to cooperate

ATLANTA (AP) — Delta Air Lines Inc. and Singapore Airlines Ltd. have signed a stock swap and 10-year cooperative agreement saying they hoped the deal would make them more competitive internationally. Under the agreement, Singapore Airlines agreed to buy 2.5 million Delta shares or about five per cent of the airline's stock for an estimated \$181.3 million. Delta also is to buy the same dollar value of stock in Singapore Airlines, which was 619.7 million shares outstanding. C.K. Cheong, managing director of Singapore Airlines, said officials believe the agreement will enable the carriers to become more competitive in fares and service.



Participants in the seminar on monitoring and evaluating projects in the Arab World listen to the opening address Monday at the Royal Scientific Society in Amman (Petra photo)

in Jordan. Bazzaz also briefed the audience on the World Bank's programmes to help countries of the region to develop their own potentials and maintain socio-economic projects and investment schemes.

Ahmad Qasem Al Ahmad, director of the RSS's Economic

Research Centre, presented a detailed briefing to the opening session about the population growth and the volume of investments in the Arab World.

Quoting 1987 statistics, Ahmad said that the Arab World has 202 million inhabitants, nearly four

per cent of the total world population. This would rise to 289 million by the end of the present century, Ahmad noted.

According to Ahmad, workers in the Arab World are estimated at 56.5 million, a figure expected to rise to 85 million by the year 2000.

Major Third World cities face apocalyptic future

be a still more apocalyptic future: More giant slums, more overburdened civic services, more misery, more crime and social unrest," the report said Monday.

By the end of the century, 17 of the world's 20 largest cities will be in developing countries. The only way of easing population pressure will be to improve conditions for the poor, said the report by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

"The price for inaction would

About 75 per cent of the population would be urbanised in Latin America, 42 per cent in America and 37 per cent in Asia.

Third World urbanisation will not, however, become the same "engine of development" as in Europe after the industrial revolution of the 19th Century, the report said.

"But there is great potential for the development of the Third World cities' economic viability and if it is to be tapped the urban poor must be helped first," it added.

Helping the poor was a matter of equity and social justice but it would also energise the cities as producers, traders and consumers of goods.



Peanuts



Andy Capp



AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday November 6, 1989		Central Bank official rates
Buy	Sell	Japanese yen (for 100)
631.0	637.0	439.7 444.1
Pound Sterling		Dutch guilder 301.4 304.4
989.5	994.4	Swedish crown 97.9 98.9
340.3	343.7	Italian lira (for 100) 46.4 46.9
388.2	392.1	Belgian franc (for 10) 163.0 164.6
143.50/60		
6,432/70		
6,931/60		
7,180/50		
One ounce of gold	378.00/378.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R)		Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.
One Sterling		U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar		Canadian dollar
1.5747/57		Deutschmarks
1.1715/25		Dutch guilders
1.8500/07		Swiss francs
2.0885/92		Belgian francs
1.6230/40		French francs
38.81/84		Italian lire
6,2730/80		Japanese yen
1357/1358		Swedish crowns
143.50/60		Norwegian crowns
6,4320/70		Danish crowns
6,9310/60		U.S.

Sports

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1989 7

Iraq, Iran battle it out in soccer

KUWAIT (R) — The first soccer match between Iran and Iraq since the Gulf war broke out nine years ago ended in stalemate Saturday, with neither side scoring.

"It's the best result. It's better for peace that way," said a Kuwaiti journalist watching the game.

More than 25,000 fans packed Kuwait's Kizma stadium for the match, part of the "friendship and peace games championship" between 44 Islamic countries which started in Kuwait on Oct. 30.

About a quarter of the crowd cheered for Iran, many waving the country's green and orange flag. A U.N. ceasefire in August 1988 ended fighting in the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, but peace talks have stalled.

The referee and linesmen — from Denmark, Belgium and

Switzerland — were flown in specially to guarantee neutrality in a extremely sensitive game, officials at the tournament's press centre said.

In Baghdad, the Iraqi capital where the game was televised live, streets were almost deserted before the match started as families huddled around their sets.

When the match was over, many Iraqis, though disappointed at the goalless draw, phoned each other to express admiration for the players and hope that political issues between the two countries could be resolved as in a soccer game.

A last soccer match between the two countries was a youth game in Tehran in 1977, according to members of both the Iranian and Iraqi teams. Iraq won 4-3 and the trophy was presented to the Iraqi team by the son of the

late shah.

Iranian team captain Mohammad Panjali told Reuters on Saturday Iran had now adopted a new policy of allowing more sports competition abroad.

Seven of the 44 countries taking part in the championship are contesting the soccer tournament. Arab journalists have tipped Iran or Iraq as among the most likely winners.

In earlier games, Iran drew with Guinea 1-1 and Guinea beat Iraq 2-0. Iraq beat South Yemen 6-2 and Iran defeated South Yemen 2-0.

On Sunday South Yemen beat Guinea 1-0, with Mohammad Hassan scoring a goal in the 76th minute.

In the final of the tournament,

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

JUST TAKE YOUR TRICKS

Neither vulnerable. South deals:

NORTH: ♠ A K 9 5 3

10 2

10

WEST: ♠ A K 10 7 3

EAST:

♦ Q 10 8 7 4 ♦ J 2

J

♦ 9 7 5 3 ♦ Q 8 4

J

SOUTH: ♠ 6 ♦ 8 6 5 3

A K 6

♦ 8 6 5 4

The bidding:

South: West: North: East:

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass

3 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠

A cool head rather than blind panic is the solution to many bridge problems. It allowed South to bring home a reasonable club slam on this hand.

Note that South, Dorothy Truscott of Riverside, N.Y., had no hesitation in introducing her shabby club suit at her second turn—the alternative of one no trump is never attractive with a singleton in partner's suit and no soft values. Not

surprisingly, that excited North no end, and the slam was reached in quick time.

West led the jack of hearts, taken by declarer's ace. If trumps were 2-2, declarer could claim the hand, so the first step was to draw two rounds of trumps. When East showed up with a trump trick and spades failed to break, several declarers threw in the towel and ended up down one.

Mrs. Truscott demonstrated that there was no reason to be bothered by the fact that she had not picked up all the trumps. She cashed her high diamonds, discarding a heart from dummy, and ruffed a heart. After cashing the ace and king of spades, declarer continued with a spade from dummy. Since it would not help East to ruff, declarer would simply discard a loser and claim her contract, he discarded a diamond. There followed a heart ruff and another spade from the table. When East again discarded, declarer simply continued with her crossruff. Thus, declarer raked in 12 tricks, via two spades, two diamonds, a heart, two high trumps and five ruffers. Trick 13 was won by West's queen of spades and East's queen of trumps.

The bidding:

South: West: North: East:

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass

3 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠

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THE Daily Crossword

by Norma Steinberg



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

brother	HERB	APGB	PURE
7 Large snake.	8 Part for	9 Acropolis site	10 University-to-be
8 Part for	DUST	MAP DIAINA	11 To — (all)
DUST	12 Haven	13 Catch sight of	12 Haven
9 Acropolis site	14 — avia	15 Meant	15 Meant
10 University-to-be	16 —	17 LIFTED	16 —
MAP DIAINA	18 —	19 PRANK	19 PRANK
11 To — (all)	19 —	20 CALORIES	20 CALORIES
12 Haven	21 —	21 PUPILL	21 PUPILL
13 Catch sight of	22 —	22 OBTAIN	22 OBTAIN
14 — avia	23 —	23 MAGISTRATE	23 MAGISTRATE
15 Meant	24 —	24 FLUIDE	24 FLUIDE
16 —	25 —	25 APES	25 APES
17 LIFTED	26 Not in time	26 KEEF	26 KEEF
19 PRANK	27 Kick out	27 STAT	27 STAT
20 CALORIES	28 —	28 LATE	28 LATE
21 PUPILL	29 —		
22 OBTAIN	30 —		
23 MAGISTRATE	31 —		
24 FLUIDE	32 Name in		
25 APES	publishing		
26 KEEF	33 Pocket		
27 STAT	34 —		
28 LATE	35 Melody		
29 —	36 —		
30 —	37 Hawaiian city		
31 —	38 —		
32 Name in	39 —		
publishing	40 Plea etc.		
33 Pocket	41 —		
34 —	42 —		
Abordan's land	43 —		
35 Melody	44 —		
36 —	Cassini		
Hawaiian city			
37 Hawaiian city			
38 —			
39 —			
40 Plea etc.			
41 —			
42 —			
43 —			
44 —			
Cassini			

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Becker wins Paris final

PARIS (AP) — Top-seeded Boris Becker outclassed No. 2 seed Stefan Edberg of Sweden 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 Sunday to capture the \$1.3-million Paris indoor open tennis tournament in their first meeting since the Wimbledon final, where Becker also won in straight sets.

Littered with unforced errors, especially by Edberg, the match was somewhat anti-climatic after the fireworks and superb tennis of the semifinal between Becker and John McEnroe the day before.

"Yesterday it was much tougher," Becker said. "But sometimes that's the way it goes in the final."

In the final of the tournament,



Boris Becker

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1989

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: From the earliest moment in the morning you have an opportunity to really express yourself to the right person and project your concepts clearly.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Two projects can bring you in added revenue. Don't be upset because friends from a distance are returning home.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 18) A voyage with your family will require much planning discussion. An argument could cause an estrangement with your mate.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 19) You will gain by being with idealistic friends today. A younger person will bring you great joy in your home.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 19) Separate financial matters between friends and family. The most money now can come to your home from a distance.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Separate financial matters between friends and family. The most money now can come to your home from a distance.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) The time is not ripe for you to join that group you desire. A delay in getting money you expected will take longer.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 19) Much investigation will bring you good financial opportunities. Entertaining out-of-town visitors will be best for you today.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Many new friends will be coming into your life today. Invite those you really like into your home.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Ask into your home those with whom you want to be real friends. Money comes to you from your daily duties.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Get your duties completed before you go to play. Don't try to force your views at home or you will be in trouble.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) A knowledge of world events will help you to impress your friends. It takes longer than expected for deal to mature.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) An outsider will show you how to repay social obligations. Home

is largely up to you.

BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

Afternoon Meeting

Wednesday 15th November, 1989

4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Amra Hotel.

(Meeting scheduled 8th November cancelled)

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JABAL AMMAN, 2ND CIRCLE

Renewed fighting could delay Indian pullout from Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Military officials voiced fears Monday that an eruption of fierce fighting between rival Tamil groups in eastern Sri Lanka could delay the scheduled withdrawal of the 35,000 Indian troops remaining on the island.

Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne, who is also deputy defense minister, flew to eastern Akkarapattu in Amparai district where battles between Tamil forces have killed at least 47 people, official sources said.

"He is expected to discuss with local security authorities ways to prevent a recurrence of the fighting," a military official said.

Military sources said 47 people were killed Sunday when 250 fighters of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) separatist group attacked two camps of the rival Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPLF) at Akkarapattu with machinegun and artillery fire.

The Tigers rejected a peace accord between Colombo and New Delhi to restore order in the region and have continued fighting, while the EPLF accepted the agreement and won local elections for control of the north-east provincial council.

The battles were the first major clashes between the Tamil groups since Indian soldiers vacated Amparai two weeks ago.

The fighting erupted as the Indians prepared to leave the adjoining Batticaloa area under a September agreement between Colombo and New Delhi.

Military sources said at least 31 EPLF men and 16 Tigers were killed in the fighting Sunday.

"About 140 EPLF and CVF members are missing with their weapons," a military official said.

The official said the Tiger attackers, who withdrew to their jungle hideout, seized a large haul of weapons from the EPLF camp including 130 rifles and 14 automatic weapons as well as pistols and six mortars.

Meanwhile nineteen more bullet-riddled bodies were found Monday in the Kandy district of

said it will make every effort to withdraw all its troops by the end of December in a phased district-by-district manoeuvre enabling local security forces to get into place to maintain order.

Official sources said the victims were suspected leftwing guerrillas killed by vigilantes.

Eighteen of the bodies were strewn along a road at Peradeniya, five kilometres from Kandy town. The other was found several miles away in the same district.

Dozens of bodies of people killed by pro-government vigilante squads have turned up on roadsides in the past few weeks in the Kandy district, where a rebel offensive against the government is now centred.

Deputy Defence Minister Ranjan Wijeratne told reporters recently most of those killed belonged to the People's Liberation Front and were shot in combat with security forces.

Others had been killed by unknown groups who were also being hunted by security forces, the minister said. He denied the vigilantes had links with the security forces.

The Indian government has

Contras agree on new date for U.N. talks

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — U.S.-backed Nicaraguan contras gave the green light Sunday for talks with the Sandinista government later this week at U.N. headquarters in New York.

The talks, which have been already postponed once, are scheduled for next Thursday and Friday, the rebels' military spokesman Luis Fley told Reuters.

Following a meeting Sunday of senior contra commanders in Tegucigalpa, the rebels said they had accepted the new dates proposed by an international commission

overseeing the dialogue.

The commission, made up jointly of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States (OAS), had received word that both the contras and the Sandinistas would attend, said Fley, who is also known as Commander "Johnson."

Nicaragua's Catholic Primate Miguel Obando Y Bravo would attend as an observer, Johnson said. It remained unclear whether the Honduran government would bow to a Nicaraguan request that it too attends.

Johnson said the two sides

would attempt to forge an end to this week's resurgence of hostilities in Nicaragua and conditions for the contras to disarm and return home.

According to the contras, about 25 rebel fighters have been killed or wounded since the Sandinistas unleashed a sweeping offensive Wednesday against the rebel forces in northern and central Nicaragua.

Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega offered an estimated 3,500 contra fighters inside Nicaragua a stark choice Sunday:

"Accept an amnesty or die.

Ortega said attacks by guerrilla units in Nicaragua were endangering the process leading to elections next Feb. 25, but the rebels deny they have carried out assaults.

Johnson said contra troops in the field would not accept a Sandinista amnesty until it was also offered to thousands of contra supporters in jail in Nicaragua and exiled abroad.

"This (amnesty) offer is the same trick Ortega has been playing for four years," he said.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

NATO goes to war without the noise

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO began a major military exercise Monday, replacing marching boots and the clatter of tank tracks in Europe with sleek, silent computers for the first time. A spokesman at the military alliance headquarters said top commanders would use some of the world's most sophisticated computer software to simulate crisis and combat from Norway to the Mediterranean. Computers have been used before in NATO exercises but this is the first time all the alliance's European Command Centres have been involved in a pure computer exercise. "Exercise Ace '89" is due to last 11 days. "It won't be like the kids' games, they won't be shooting at tanks or seeing aeroplanes explode," said the spokesman at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), near the Belgian town of Mons. Instead, some 3,000 NATO commanders and their staff will have to make decisions based on computer data and analyses "it will test senior commanders and NATO's communication systems," the spokesman said.

Pianist Vladimir Horowitz dies

NEW YORK (R) — Pianist Vladimir Horowitz, a giant of 20th century music, died at the age of 85 Sunday, leaving uncompleted his last work — a recording of works by Haydn, Mozart and Liszt. "Horowitz was the towering pianist of the 20th century," said his biographer, Gleim Flaxkin. "No one could match him in terms of his physical power and the magic he emanated on stage. "He was the great romantic... he never went through any melodramas on the stage. In terms of motion, he was the picture of economy. His fingers and body hardly moved."

French teachers threaten walkout

PARIS (R) — A group of French teachers threatened to walk out Monday if they are forced to take in girls wearing Muslim headscarves. A bitter public row over the right to wear Islamic dress at school has been raging in France for nearly a month. Staff at the Creil Secondary School north of Paris returned from a 10-day holiday break refusing to bow to a government decision that they should take in three schoolgirls who were suspended in September for wearing Muslim headscarves. Headmaster Ernest Cheneviere said on French radio that if the teenagers, all of North African origin, refused to sit in class bareheaded the teachers would leave the classroom. The decision followed a vote by the school staff, he said. The row, which has been dominating French news headlines, has divided the country's three million Muslims and has embroiled politicians and feminists.

Thatcher accused of lying

LONDON (R) — A British newspaper accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Monday of lying about the resignation of her Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson and said her reputation has suffered a mortal blow. The Independent said in a front-page editorial commenting on a television interview with Lawson Sunday: "Margaret Thatcher built her political career on her reputation for honesty. Yesterday she was shown to have lied. As a result, her reputation has suffered a mortal blow. She lied on television about Nigel Lawson's resignation because the truth was too embarrassing." Thatcher, facing the worst crisis of her decade in power, said on the same television programme a week earlier that she did not know whether Lawson would have stayed on if she had sacked her chief economic adviser Sir Alan Walters. But Lawson, who considered Walters was undermining his position, said Sunday he had made it perfectly clear to Thatcher that he wanted Walters' resignation.

Aquino arrives in Toronto

TORONTO (AP) — Thousands of people waving yellow flags welcomed Philippine President Corazon Aquino to a downtown Roman Catholic Church Sunday where she attended mass on the second day of her visit to Canada. Chanting "Cory, Cory, Cory," the crowd of 2,000 caught just a glimpse of Aquino as she turned, waved and entered St. Michael's Cathedral, which was crammed with about 1,000 worshippers. Aquino, 56, arrived in Toronto from Vancouver, where her four-day visit to Canada began Saturday. She was met on a wind slab of tarmac between aircraft hangars at Pearson International Airport by federal, provincial and municipal government officials.

Faster disarmament depends on U.S. — Akhromeyev

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's top military adviser, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, says a faster pace for superpower disarmament depends on the United States.

Akhromeyev, in an interview published Sunday in Time magazine, implied Moscow would continue to make concessions but said that the United States must not think it could exploit Soviet domestic difficulties to gain military concessions.

"There is a view that the U.S. hopes to exploit our domestic difficulties and force unilateral concessions from us," said Akhromeyev.

"But if there are such hopes, they are deeply wrong, because where the interests of Soviet security are concerned, no matter how big our internal difficulties might be, we will make no concessions at the expense of our national security."

Akhromeyev said, however, that the Kremlin and its allies could foresee a day when there would be changes in the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Citing the Soviet Union's un-

"We and our allies are ready to sit down today and negotiate the simultaneous disbanding at least of the military aspects of the bloc," Akhromeyev told Time.

"That might result in some destabilisation, because the world has been structured on the basis of these two blocs, but we are ready. Your secretary of defence said in Portugal that it shouldn't be done, so it doesn't depend on us."

Asked if the West's cool response to President Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposal to remove nuclear-armed submarines from the Baltic sea led Moscow to worry about getting too little in return, Akhromeyev told Time:

"Someone had to be the first to start things going. When the U.S. rejected negotiations on naval forces, the Soviet Union made a big concession and said it was willing to wait and hold negotiations on strategic weapons and armed forces in Europe... if you consider this to be a concession, it was, but if it were not for this concession we would still be marching in place."

In Europe, and more than 20,000 warrant officers were among the almost quarter-

million soldiers mustered out of the military and two internal military districts have been abolished, the Soviet Union's official Communist Party newspaper said.

"The system was shaped at the end of the 1940s and 1950s and has its own history, but nowadays there are no grounds to have bases that threaten us. It is time that the U.S. think it over. In a number of countries, troops are deployed because of the results of World War II. We should agree to withdraw them."

"In Europe, that applies not only to the armed forces of the U.S. and the Soviet Union but to all states that have troops on foreign territory. Step by step, all should be withdrawn," said the Soviet military adviser.

Meanwhile Pravda reported Sunday that the Soviet military has been cut 235,000 men and more than 7,000 tanks and 700 airplanes have been withdrawn from Europe under President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's plans to reduce Soviet forces.

But Western experts say the Soviets and their allies in Eastern Europe still have an overwhelming superiority of many types of weapons in Europe.

Pressure builds up on IRA to halt attacks

DUBLIN (R) — Pressure intensified Monday on both sides of the Irish border for the IRA to halt its guerrilla campaign and come to the conference table.

Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey and John Hume, leader of Northern Ireland's leading moderate Nationalist Party, both begged Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunmen to lay down their arms after a 20-year conflict that has killed almost 3,000 people.

Their pleas followed controversial comments by Britain's Northern Ireland Minister Peter Brooke who conceded that the IRA may never be militarily defeated and said talks with Sinn

Fein, the IRA's political wing, may be possible after a ceasefire.

"Anybody prepared to act in the constitutional way of politics should be welcome to attend a constitutional conference, particularly if they were prepared to abandon violence," Haughey told reporters Sunday.

"Our position would be that we would first require a cessation of violence," he said.

Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, made an impassioned plea at his party's weekend annual conference for the IRA to halt the killing.

"Either their method has be-

come more sacred than their cause or they don't have the moral courage to stand up in their own ranks and shout stop," he said.

Brooke's ground-breaking comments are the furthest a British minister has publicly gone since the IRA held talks with the London government in the mid-1970s that ended in a brief ceasefire.

Sinn Fein spokesman Danny Morrison told the Irish Times Brooke's comments would be discussed in detail.

"There is a moral obligation on the British government, if they don't believe they can win, to bring the conflict to a speedy

conclusion and save the lives of their own soldiers and other people in the north," he added.

Brooke's remarks provoked fury from the Unionist politicians representing the one-million-strong Protestant majority in Northern Ireland.

Peter Robinson of the Democratic Unionist Party said it was nonsense to suggest Sinn Fein could have a place in the political process. He said a ceasefire only meant the IRA would be "putting the gun under the table to use as a threat."

"There is no place for them in the political process because they have excluded themselves," he added.

Gandhi releases party election manifesto

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Monday released the election manifesto of his Congress Party, promising stability and greater power to the people if re-elected.

"A vote for the opposition is a vote for instability," said the 60-page document, issued 16 days before the country begins electing members to the decision-making Lower House of Parliament. "A vote for the Congress is a vote of confidence in India."

The release of the manifesto traditionally kicks off the campaign, but Gandhi began addressing election meetings last week. He seemed confident of victory at Monday's ceremony.

"We will win plenty of seats," he told reporters before leaving on a campaign trip to his Amethi constituency in northern Uttar Pradesh state. He is being challenged by Raj Mohan Gandhi, the grandson of Mahatma K.

Gandhi, the Mahatma or "great soul" of India's independence struggle.

Asked what he would do if the Congress Party was defeated, he said: "That situation will not arise."

This month's elections, scheduled for Nov. 22, 24 and 26, come almost five years after Gandhi's party won 415 of the 542 elected seats in the Lok Sabha, literally "House of the People," the highest number in the electoral history of the world's largest democracy.

But Gandhi's government has been battered by persistent charges of corruption, and a newly energised opposition has mounted a serious challenge.

The usually fractious opposition parties have wide ideological differences but have agreed to put up joint candidates against the Congress Party in at least 412 seats. Political analysts say the

division of opposition ballots in previous polls contributed to Congress Party candidates' winning, despite getting less than half the votes cast.

The challenge to Gandhi is led by former Defence Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh, whose Janata Dal, or People's Party, has been at the forefront of opposition unity and has campaigned on a plank of removing corruption in government.

"We have tackled corruption," Gandhi said Monday. "But our first priority is the unity and integrity of the country."

The manifesto also promised to push through two legislative bills designed to give more financial

and administrative powers to village councils. The bills were brought before parliament last month, but failed in the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House, because the Congress Party could not muster the two-thirds majority required to amend the constitution.

"I hope the opposition will see the wisdom of accepting these bills after we win the election," Gandhi said.

The manifesto did not depart from the Congress Party's stated principles of secularism, socialism and non-alignment in foreign policy.

"We don't compromise in any way with secularism," Gandhi said. "We don't count seats when it comes to principles."

The manifesto also promised anti-poverty measures would be increased, including a special programme to aid women.

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Charles faces tough test in Hong Kong

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, tackles one of his toughest diplomatic tests Tuesday when he flies to Hong Kong to try to ease fears over the approaching 1997 deadline for transfer to Chinese rule.

But he will be steer clear of thousands of Vietnamese boat people now awaiting forced repatriation, and many Hong Kong Chinese are angry that officials have designed his visits to avoid controversy.

Charles, son of Queen Elizabeth, and his wife Princess Diana are scheduled to spend three days in the colony on what will clearly be one of the last royal visits before the Union flag is lowered for the last time and the Communist red flag hoisted.

The royal couple will meet political and business leaders still shaken by China's bloody June crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in Peking.

Diplomatic sources said the Prince of Wales had also asked to visit some of the 56,000 refugees, who the British government insists can be sent home without any fear of persecution. But royal protocol dictated he bow to Foreign Office objections.

"I'm very angry that he will only come and do some ribbon cutting," Chairman of the Kwai Tsing District Administration, Lee Wing-Tat, told reporters.

"He